BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

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DAILY PROGRESS.

SATURDAY, DEC. 3, 1864.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Dec. 2, 1864.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Reves.

Mr. Miller presented memorial from sundry citizens of Cleveland.

On motion of Mr. Warren the rules of the Senate were so amended as to provide for a committee of two on engrossed bills, to be appointed weekly.

[illegible] Ellis to incorporate the Cavalry Button Company [illegible] Referred.

Mr. Ellis to fix the pay of members for the present session. [Fixes it at $15 per day, and 30 cents per mile to and from their places of residence.]

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS ON THEIR 2D READING.

Bill providing for counting the funds in the Treasurer's office at the end of each fiscal year. Passed.

A resolution declaring that Provost guards ought to be abolished. Passed.

Resolutions in reference to persons exempt from duty in the field being assigned, contrary to law, to light duty. Passed.

BILLS ON 3D READING.

Bill to provide compensation to public printer.—Passed.

The committee to superintend the election for Senator, (second trial) reported the whole number of votes cast 154, as follows: Reade 67; Dortch 24; Gilmer 19; Morehead 16; Outlaw 10; the rest scattering.

The Senate voted a third time for C. R. Brogden, with the following result: Reade 18; Dortch 10; Gilmer 10; Ashe 6; Outlaw 3; Smith 1. There was no election.

Mr. Dobbin withdrew the name of Mr. P. A. Wiley, [illegible] from the list of candidates for Secretary of State.

Mr. Odom introduced a resolution in favor of W. W. Holden former State printer, which, under a suspension of the rules, passed the second and third readings. [Alters his compensation for printing reports of Treasurer and Comptroller.]

The Senate proceeded to vote (the 3d time) for Secretary of State, with the following result: Richardson 18; Holcomb 12; Faribault 10; Rebelli; Ewan 1. Whole number of votes cast 147; as follows: Richardson 41; Holcomb 39; Faribault 10; Rebelli 1; Ewan 1. Whole number of votes cast 147; as follows: Richardson 41; Holcomb 39; Faribault 10; Rebelli 1; Ewan 1. No election.

Mr. Odom withdrew the name of Mr. Holcomb.

Mr. Wooten again put Mr. Williams, of Nash, in nomination, but the Speaker withdrew it. The Senate then proceeded to a 4th vote, as follows:

For Mr. Richardson—Messrs. Adams, Arendell, Batry, Bloxom, Boyle, Dick, Horton, Jones, Lassiter, Lindsey, Mann, Pool, Sanders, Speed, Warren and Winston—16.

For Mr. Faribault—Messrs. Aycock, Bryson, Coates, Cramp, Ellis, Grier, Hall, Harris, Kirby, Marsh, McCorkle, McEachern, Miller, Patterson, Patton, Pitchford, Powell, Smith, Spaight, Taylor, Ward, Whitford, and Wooten—23.

For Mr. Ewan—Mr. Speaker Moore, Bagley, Odom, Partington, Sentell, Wright and Wynne—7.

Mr. Leitch voted for Mr. Ewan.

The whole number of votes cast was 147, as follows: Faribault 72; Richardson 39; Valentine 16; Wiley 12; Ewan 5; the rest scattering. No election.

Mr. Speight withdrew the name of Mr. Dortch as a candidate for C. R. Senator.

A number of engrossed bills were received from the House and read the first time. They will be noticed hereafter as they come up for the action of the Senate.

A message from the House announcing that it would not fix on the 15th inst. for Senator until Wednesday, the 16th inst., was concurred in; but it was afterwards reconsidered, and laid upon the table. (The 15th falls on Thursday.) Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, Dec. 2, 1864.

The House was called to order at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Atkinson, of the Presbyterian Church.

Journal of yesterday read and approved.

The committee to superintend the election, held on yesterday, for Public Treasurer, reported 168 votes cast—74 necessary to a choice. Of these Mr. Worth having received 154, is declared duly elected.

Mr. Perkins, from the committee to superintend the election of Confederate States' Senator, reported the whole number of votes cast 154—Necessary to a choice 78. No one receiving a majority of the votes cast there is no election.

Leaves of absence were granted to Messrs. Stipe, Weston, Austin and Calvert.

Mr. Graham introduced a resolution of thanks to the officers and soldiers of North Carolina. Adopted.

Mr. Brower, of Madison, a resolution in favor of D. M. Shelton, Tax Collector of Madison county. Passed its first reading and referred.

Mr. Bowman, of Watauga, a resolution requesting the Committee on Public Buildings to inquire into the expediency of erecting a Hotel in the city of Raleigh of sufficient size to accommodate the officers and members of the General Assembly. Adopted.

Mr. W. J. Reeder, a bill to amend an act, entitled "an act in relation to the Militia and a Guard for Home Defence." [Subjects members of the Legislature to the performance of Home Guard duty, except during sessions of the General Assembly.] Passed first reading.

Mr. Blomfield, a resolution in reference to the payment of Cavalry soldiers; and a resolution in favor of "the Junior Reserves." Which had their first reading and were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A bill to incorporate the Fayetteville Enterprise Cotton Factory, passed its third reading.

A bill to amend the acts heretofore passed in relation to the militia and a Guard for Home Defence was put on its second reading. (This bill exempts from Home Guard duty "one miller to each public mill.")

Mr. Reeves moved to amend the bill by exempting further, "Professors in Colleges and teachers of academies who have twenty scholars, and have been engaged as such for two years." Adopted.

Mr. Horton, of Watauga, moved to amend by adding "Millwrights while actually employed in their vocation."

Mr. Cunningham moved to amend the amendment by adding "Tanners."

Mr. Horton accepted the proposed amendment.

The question recurring on the amendment as amended Mr. Cobb moved that this bill be laid on the table. Not agreed to. Yeas 3, nays 82.

The question recurring, Mr. Bryan moved to amend the amendment by adding the words "and mail contractors, personally engaged in carrying the mails."

Pending the question, on motion of Mr. Grimsom, the bill was re-committed to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The House concurred in a message from the Senate proposing to proceed forthwith to the election of a C. S. Senator.

Pending the vote an engrossed bill, from the Senate, to legalize advances to the Insane Asylum and to authrize further advances, passed its 2d and 3d readings.

A bill to punish persons removing from this State and joining the enemy was laid on the table on its second reading.

An engrossed bill, from the Senate, to prevent the spread of small pox was, after discussion, recommitted on its second reading.

The Committee to superintend the election of Senator reported the whole number of votes cast 150. Necessary to a choice 76. Of these Mr. Reade received 66, Mr. Dortch 26. The rest scattering. No election.

The House concurred in a message from the Senate proposing to ballot again for Secretary of State.

Mr. McCormick nominated Gen. C. Ballentine, of Harnett county.

The Committee to superintend the election of Secretary of State reported the whole number of votes cast 147. Necessary to a choice 74. No election.

A resolution for the suppression of the C. S. Distillery at Salisbury passed its second reading.

Mr. Fowle introduced resolutions relative to the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*.

Mr. Cobb moved their indefinite postponement. Not agreed to. Ayes 26, noes 70.

On motion of Mr. Fowle the resolutions were made the special order for 12 o'clock, M., on Wednesday next, and were ordered to be printed.

The House concurred in a message from the Senate proposing to ballot again for Secretary of State, and nominating that Henry G. Williams, Esq., of Nash.

Mr. Joyner withdrew the name of Mr. Williams.

Mr. Mercer withdrew the name of Mr. Bethune.

Mr. McGehee nominated P. A. Wiley, Esq.

The House voted as follows:

For Mr. Richardson—Messrs. Ashworth, Banks, Blair, Bond of Bertie, Caldwell, Calloway, Carson of Alexander, Clapp, Gibbs, Hanes, Henry, Holton, Horton of Wilkes, Isbell, Jordan, Mann, McMillan, Merrill, Rogers, Sharpe, Smith of Johnston, Waugh and Wheeler—23.

For Mr. Faribault—Messrs. Alston, Bean, Bunbury, Boyd, Brown of Madison, Brown of Mecklenburg, Bryan, Cabe, Carson of Rutherford, Cobb, Costner, Crawford of Rowan, Crawford of Wayne, Cunningham, Dargan, Davis of Franklin, Enloe, Erwin, Farmer, Gaskins, George, Gidney, Grier, Gudger, Hadley, Harris, Hassell, Hawes, Readen, W. J. Jenkins, Lane, Lewis, Love, McAden, McLean, Morisey, Outterbridge, Patton, Peace, Powell, Reinhardt, Riddick, Rue, Shepherd, Shipp, Shober, Smith of Cabarrus, Strong and Vann—49.

For Mr. Valentine—Messrs. Allison, Alford, Carter, Craige, Fowle, Herrington, Heaton, J. H. Horton of Watauga, Johnston, Lyle, McCormick, Patterson, Perkins, Simmons, Smith of Duplin, and Young—16.

For Mr. Wiley—Messrs. Cowles, Joyner, Lowe, McGehee and Russell—5.

For Mr. Bain—Messrs. Baxter, Flynt, Grissom and Little—4.

For Mr. Bethune—Messrs. Bond, of Gates, and Duke—2.

The Commit ee reported subsequently the whole number of votes cast 166. Necessary to a choice 74. Of these Mr. Richardson received 39, Mr. Faribault 72, Mr. Wiley 12, Mr. Bain 5, Mr. Bethune 2, and Mr. Ballentine 16. No election.

The Speaker laid before the House the report of S. F. Phillips, Esq., the Commissioner appointed to investigate the operations of the State connected with blockade running, &c., which was ordered to be printed and referred, together with two accompanying documents, to the Committee on Importations of Goods.

On motion of Mr. Henry a message was sent to the Senate, proposing to postpone the election of Senator until 12 o'clock, M., on Wednesday next.

Mr. Grissom moved a message be sent to the Senate proposing to postpone the election of Secretary of State until the 16th of December next. Not agreed to. Ayes 43, noes 51.

A message from the Senate, proposing to go forthwith into an election for Confederate States Senator, was laid on the table.

Mr. McAden appealed from the decision of the Chair, announcing that this message was laid on the table.

Pending the reduction of the grounds of appeal to writing the House adjourned until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

PEACE RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions looking to peace have been offered in the Legislature:

MR. FOOL'S RESOLUTIONS.

To avoid Formal Objections, hitherto Raised, and Effectually open Negotiations for the Termination of this most unfortunate and Destructive War.

Resolved, That five commissioners be elected by this General Assembly, to act with commissioners from the other States of the Confederacy, as a medium for negotiating a peace with the United States.

Resolved, That each of the other States of the Confederacy be respectfully requested to create a similar commission, with as little delay as practicable, and to co-operate with North Carolina in requesting of President Davis, in the name of these sovereign States, that he tender to the United States a conference for negotiating a peace through the medium of these commissioners.

Resolved, That the Governor make known to each of the other States of the Confederacy this action of the General Assembly of North Carolina, and endeavor to secure their co-oporation.

Resolved, That whenever any five of the States shall have responded by the appointment of commissioners, the Governor communicate the proceeding, officially, to President Davis, and request his prompt action upon the proposition.

MR. FOWLE'S RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the people of North Carolina are a law loving and Constitution abiding people, and that they believe that in every crisis which may arise, all constitutional modes of redress ought to be fairly tried and fully exhausted, before any resort should be had to extreme measures, likely to terminate in civil strife, and convert our already unhappy country into a scene of havoc and desolation.

Resolved, That for the purpose of obtaining the independence of the Southern Confederacy, it is expedient, on all suitable occasions, to proffer to negotiate with the enemy, and that the cause of humanity demands that the further effusion of blood should be stayed, or at least an effort should be made to that effect.

Resolved, That the President of the Confederate States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, being the constituted authority under the Constitution for the negotiation of Peace, is hereby requested to appoint commissioners for the purpose of negotiating an honorable peace, and that publication thereof to be made to the world.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished to the President of the Confederate States, to our representatives in Congress, and also to the Governors of the several States composing the Confederacy, with a request that they be laid before their respective Legislatures, to the end that their co-operation may be secured in the attainment of this object.

MR. BRYSON'S RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, as follows:

1st, That three persons be elected by the House of Commons, and two by the Senate, to act as Commissioners, to represent the State of North Carolina in a general meeting of delegates, representing the States composing the Southern Confederacy and the United States of America; to treat and agree upon the terms and conditions on which a just, and honorable, and a lasting peace may be concluded between the two governments.

2d, That the Governor of this State be instructed to transmit a copy of the foregoing Resolution to the Governor of each of the States of the Southern Confederacy, with the request that it be laid before the Legislature of each of said States, if the same be in session; and if the Legislature be not in session, that it be convoked, without delay, to consider the proposition.

3d, That whenever any five of the States of the Southern Confederacy shall appoint delegates to represent them in the proposed general meeting, it shall be the duty of the Governor of this State to notify the President of the Confederate States thereof, and request him to inform the President of the United States of the same, and to request that a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the Governor of each of the States, composing the United States, to be laid before the several Legislatures.

4th, That if a treaty be agreed upon by the delegates from the States composing the two Governments, it shall be the duty of some person or persons, to be selected by the delegates from the States of the Southern Confederacy, to place the same in the hands of the President of the Confederate States, that it may be laid before the Senate of the Confederate States for its ratification or rejection.

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, June 9, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE COTTON Yarn, for Wool, upon the following terms, viz:

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Richingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the package who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.

July 2-d&wtf

Wanted to Hire,

3 OR 4 NEGRO MEN, BY THE DAY OR MONTH.—Apply for 3 days to

SHAW, WILLIAMSON & CO.,
Dec 1-3t* North State Iron & Brass Works.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, SATURDAY, DEC. 3, 1864. NO. 19

CITY AND STATE NEWS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Creech & Litchford—Negroes at auction.

R. K. Ferrell—House for rent.

T. H. Selby—House for rent.

Emeline Durham—Stolen.

The stock of rosin having given out, the people of Salisbury are without gas. We are pained to announce that we are afflicted with the same complaint here in Raleigh. We hope, however, to have light soon.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—The Salisbury *Watchman* of Wednesday says:

A Yankee prisoner was accidentally shot yesterday morning on a wood train of the Western Road. He was one of thirty who had been permitted to go up the road to load a train with wood for the use of the prison. One of the guard in entering the cars with his gun, accidentally struck the cock against something causing a discharge of the piece. The load entered the breast of a prisoner, killing him instantly. It was a sad incident, and even in these times when human life is fearfully cheap, cast a gloom over those present, who witnessed it.

SUNDAY TRAINS TO BE DISCONTINUED.—The Salisbury *Watchman* says:

The Board of Directors of the Western N. C. R. R. have determined to discontinue the Sunday trains. Whatever the motive we applaud the resolution as a wise one, because we do not believe any body was ever profited by a habitual violation of the Sabbath. "Remember the Sabbath day," &c., is as binding on man, as "thou shalt not steal."

DESPERADO KILLED.—The Salisbury *Watchman* of Tuesday says:

The party who killed Alex, the runaway negro noticed in yesterday's paper, were Lt. Henry Plott, Daniel Kerns, W. W. Jacobs and N. Goodman.—They were out hunting deserters, and were particularly in search of Julius Carlisle, at whose house they found Alex. This boy formerly belonged to Mr. Michael Brown of this place, but latterly owned by some gentleman in Virginia. His reported depredations in town and country for the last few years have been so numerous and aggravated, that by common consent he was an out-law; and the announcement of his death was a gratifying circumstance to the whole community. He was found sitting before the fire at Carlisle's house. Lt. Plott, who first entered, commanded him not to move, but to tell who he was. He made no answer, but sprang to the back-door to make his escape, when he was fired on by Lt. P. and Mr. Jacobs—the shot of the latter taking effect in his left arm, and that of the former passing through his body, causing almost instant death.

[From the Newbern (Yankee) Times.

GREAT CONFLAGRATION IN NEWBERN—TWENTY BUILDINGS DESTROYED—IMMENSE LOSS OF PROPERTY.

On Saturday night last, about 10 o'clock, a fire broke out in the building on Middle street, owned by S. Rangert, and lately occupied by Kendall & Co., for an Ice Cream Saloon and Fancy Bakery.—The fire was first discovered in the roof, and the house was entered by the second story window for the purpose, as subsequent revelation proved.

The fire spread rapidly, to the right and left, and in an incredibly short time, the corner store on Broad and Middle street, occupied by Hulbert, McLean & Co., was wrapped in flames, the stores adjacent on Broad street, lately occupied by Robert Dunn, J. B Oxley, and John A. Thompson, all deceased, were burned, together with the stores of Messrs. J. N. Allen, John McSorely, and one unoccupied. The fire in this direction was stayed by blowing up one or two buildings before it came to the Medical Parveiyors establishment, which was uninjured.

On Middle street the fire raged fiercely to the South, sweeping the stores of Phair & Farr, J. Lewis, Leopold Bear, J. Murphey, L. Montanus, and John Good, barber. An attempt was here made to stay the further course of the insatiate fire fiend, by blowing up the store formerly occupied by L. Prag, and lately by Robert McElvey as a country store, while the upper story was used as the military harness shop. But this did not avail; on the fire swept, destroying the dwelling house formerly owned by Mr. Bryan, who was the county clerk of Craven, but is now in Dixie.

Another attempt was made to stay the progress of the flames, by blowing up the store of Richard Barry, which proved successful, but the explosion also tore the adjoining building, occopied by J. J. Schellinger, pretty well to pieces. This explosion also damaged the prospects of some chaps who had found their way into Berry's cellar, in search of wines and liquors. Two of them have since died, as we hear.

The glass was completely blown out of Christ Church, by the force of the explosion. In fact for two squares, more or less glass was broken. Mr Bangert is the heaviest loser, owning many of the stores. Much of the stock was lost, some stolen, and some saved. Many arrests were made of persons whose thieving propensities were made most painfully evident on this occasion. Col. Poor, the Provost Marshal, and his suite, were on the ground, and bagged a large number of light-fingered persons.

Brig. Gen. Palmer and staff were present, and labored with an assiduity of purpose that betoken a determination to subdue the flames, which was successful.

The late sickness has had a tendency to disorganize the fire department, by death and removal, which fact was evident on this occasion. The machines and trucks have now but skeleton companies, which should at once be filled up, a new board of officers chosen, and a steam fire engine purchased, which would be of some practical service, instead of nursing up old hand engines and trucks, and having them continually on the hospital list. Reorganize the Department, and such conflagrations may be of rare occurrence. The handful of firemen which death had spared, worked nobly and faithfully, and are entitled to great credit, and their ranks should be filled up.

The loss may be estimated, in round numbers, at not far from $75,000 including the stock burned and stolen.

☞ How to Send us Money.—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1864, by J. S. Thrasher in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Dec. 2.—Yesterday about noon the enemy, having made a long detour on our right with infantry, artillery and cavalry, attacked and captured the garrison at Stony Creek, the present northern terminus of the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, twenty miles below here, consisting of about two hundred men. They burnt the depot, containing some government and private stores, and also the Railroad bridge at that point.—Our forces were quickly in pursuit, but the enemy soon retired after a slight skirmish with our forces, in which we captured some prisoners and inflicted upon them some loss in killed and wounded.

This morning Gen. Gracie of Alabama was killed by a shell whilst inspecting his lines. The same shell killed a Captain and a private.

Gen. Lee did not demand Roger A. Pryor's release.—Gen. Wilcox, in front of whose lines he was captured, sent a statement in regard to his capture to Gen. Grant and asked a release. Gen. Grant referred the application to Meade, who endorsed that Pryor was captured in retaliation for Barrige's capture by us, and could not be released.

Later from the North.

RICHMOND, Dec. 2.—Northern papers, including the Baltimore "American," (evening edition, 30th) received.

A Nashville telegram, 30th, says there is nothing from Hood's army or our front since yesterday evening.

The rebels made an assault on our works at Columbia Saturday and were badly repulsed.

Rosser and McCausland's cavalry destroyed a considerable amount of valuable machinery and other property at New Creek and Piedmont.

Pryor has been sent to Fort Lafayette.

General Banks has been ordered back to New Orleans.

The impression prevails in the North that Hood is making his way to East Tennessee.

Gold, in New York on the 20th, 229.

From the Valley.

NEW MARKET, Dec. 1.—Gen. Rosser captured New Creek and Piedmont Stations on the B. & O. Railroad with eight hundred prisoners, eight pieces of artillery, two hundred wagons and ambulances, a number of horses and mules, 800 small arms and a great many stock of all kinds.

NEW MARKET, Dec. 2.—Gen. Rosser arrived here today with fifteen hundred horses, fifteen hundred head of cattle, 8 stand of colors, besides his other plunder. The 5th and 6th Virginia Yankee cavalry and their colors were captured by the 5th and 6th Virginia cavalry, of Bayne's brigade.

Lieut. Baylor, of the 12th Cavalry, captured Charlestown on Tuesday night, with 13 prisoners and 36 fine horses.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Dec. 2.—Official dispatches received here states that a force of Yankees were badly whipped at Grahamville, South Carolina, Wednesday. It is presumed here that the force referred to moved from Port Royal.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Dec. 2.—Nothing of interest done in either House of Congress to-day.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEGROES, NEGROES,
FOR SALE
At Auction.

WE WILL SELL IN FRONT OF OUR SALES Room on Tuesday, 6th of December, at 12 o'clock, one family of negroes. One woman 31 years old, a good cook, washer and ironer, one boy 8 years old, one 5 years old, and infant.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Dec 3-d3t Auctioneers

For Rent,

THE BRICK STORE AND DWELLING HOUSE on Fayetteville Strett adjoining Mr. Jas. M. Towles, is for rent for the ensuing year. T. H. SELBY.
Dec. 3 dtf

For Rent.

I HAVE A GOOD HOUSE AND LOT FOR RENT, in the city of Raleigh, for 1865. Possession given 1st day of January next. R. K. FERRELL.
Nov 3-d3t

Stolen.

THREE DRESSES—GINGHAMS, CALICO AND Worsted with green fringe trimming, one pair of SHOES and a CLOAK, was stolen on the night of the 1st of December, from my house. Any information of the goods so that I can get them will be handsomely rewarded. EMELINE DURHAM.
Dec 3-d1t

A NEW BOOK—THE BATTLE OF GREAT BETHEL.
BY FRANK I. WILSON.

THIS LITTLE VOLUME WILL BE READY IN A few days, well printed on fine, white English paper. Every North Carolinian should have a copy. Price $1 50 per single copy; 5 copies for $7; and 10 copies for $12 50. On the receipt of the money the work will be sent free of postage.
Address FRANK I. WILSON,
Raleigh, N. C.
Newspapers in the State copying the above, or noticing editorially, by sending me a marked copy, will have the book sent to them free of postage. F. I. W.
Sept 30-tf

BEAUTIFUL FIGURED WORSTED GOODS!
KINSEY & WARE.

BEAUTIFUL FIGURED WORSTED GOODS!
KINSEY & WARE.

BEAUTIFUL FIGURED WORSTED GOODS!
Nov 30-d4t KINSEY & WARE.

PRINTING!
THE
"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"
Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest
POWER PRESSES
In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds of
Job Printing
In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.
We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited. J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.
Raleigh, June 18, 1864.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the *Daily and Weekly Progress*:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS.

One day	$4 00	One week	$18 00
Two days	6 00	Two weeks	36 00
Three days	9 00	Three weeks	54 00
Four days	12 00	One month	72 00
Five days	15 00	Two months	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less, count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, Deaths, Religious and other Notices charged as advertisements, and must be paid in advance.

SCHEDULE OF MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Eastern opens daily at		7 A M
Northern, via R & G R R daily at		1 P M
" " N C R R "		10 A M
Western, " " "		11 A M
Augusta, " " "		11 A M
Fayetteville, " "		9 A M
Eagle Rock, Mondays, Thursdays & Saturdays, at		12 M
Carthage, Thursdays at		11 A M
Summerville, Wednesdays at		2 P M
Leachburg, " at		12 M
Roxboro', " at		12 M
Eastern closes daily at		9 A M
Northern, via R & G R R, at		9 A M
" " N C R R, at		9 P M
Western, " at		9 P M
Augusta, " at		9 P M
Fayetteville, at	12	P M
Eagle Rock, Mondays, Thursdays & Saturdays, at	2	P M
Carthage, Wednesdays, at	6	A M
Summerville, Thursdays at	9	A M
Leachburg, Wednesdays at	1	P M
Roxboro', via Rogers' Store Wednesdays at	1	P M

Office open from 7 A M to 9:30 A. M., and from 11 A. M to 6 P M, during the week.

On Sunday from 7 A M to 8 A M, and from 1 P M to 3 P M.

Persons are required to transact their business during office hours.

Grapevines, Evergreens, &c.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF GRAPE VINES, EVergreens, Roses, &c., on hand and for sale at THOMAS CARTER'S NURSERY.
Dec 3-3t* Raleigh, N. C.

$100 Reward.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ABOUT the 1st of October, my negro boy PEREE. He is about 20 years old, five feet high, and is supposed to be lurking about the neighborhood. I will give the above reward for his apprehension.
MRS. T. MEGHEE,
Dec 2 1w* Near Crabtree.

For Sale.

100 BLOCK TIN CANDLE MOULDS. APPLY at this office. Dec 2 d1w

COTTON YARNS, COTTON YARNS
IN EXCHANGE FOR
BEESWAX, TALLOW AND LARD.

WE WISH TO PURCHASE BEESWAX, TALLOW and Lard, in large or small quantities, for which we will pay COTTON YARNS or cash.
Address, C. F. KLAPP & CO.,
Nov 25-3w* Graham, N. C.

BLANK BOOKS AND JOB PRINTING EXECUTED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE. PARTIES, FAMILIES, &c., supplied at short notice. Many other GOODS may be found at
MAYER & JORDAN'S.
Nov 12-dtf

IN GREAT VARIETY, MADE AFTER THE OLD FASHION!
CAKES, CAKES, CAKES!

TAX IN KIND.

THE ASSESSORS FOR WAKE COUNTY WILL B in Raleigh on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of each week in November and December, for the purpose of assessing the tax in kind of Corn, Fodder, Molasses, Sugar, Peas, Beans Ground Peas, &c.

We want every good citizen to give in for the soldiers' wives, ladies and infirm persons of their neighborhoods.

Those who have not listed their Wheat, Oats, Rye, Hay and Wool, can also list at the above times.

F. G. FOSTER, } Assessors.
NATHAN IVEY. }
Nov 21-d2w&wtd

Southern Express Company.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE ALL BOXES WHICH are securely fastened and strapped, containing stores for N. C. Troops in the field, marked to the care of Surgeon General Warren, Raleigh, will be forwarded without expense to either shipper or consignor, and will have preference over all other freight excepting that of the same class from other States. L. F. BATES,
Nov 25d-2w Assistant Sup't.

COTTON YARNS, COTTON YARNS
IN EXCHANGE FOR
BEESWAX, TALLOW AND LARD.

I WILL EXCHANGE COTTON YARNS FOR BEESwax, Tallow and Lard, in either large or small quantities, or I will pay the highest cash price for the same.
Address, R. T. BERRY,
Nov 19 d&wtf Graham, N. C.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.,
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

ALL BOXES FOR SOLDIERS OR PRISONERS of War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons will be promptly forwarded free of charge:

Sprague Brothers, Salisbury
Dr D F Summey, Ashville
Dr W A Collett, Morganton
Dr J W Allison, Statesville
Dr J L Neagle, Greensboro
Mr A Hagan, Charlotte
Mr Edward Hege, Salem
Capt J N McDowell, Raleigh
Joseph A Worth, Fayetteville
E Murray & Co., Wilmington
Mr F L Bond, Tarboro
Mr J A J Askew, Colerain
Mr F L Roberts, Murfreesboro

The boxes should be well hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special Messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month.

EDWARD WARREN,
Oct 31 d&wlm Surgeon General N. C.

Fayetteville Observer, State Journal, Greensboro Patriot, People's Press, Salisbury Watchman, Charlotte Democrat, Ashville News copy one month.

FOR THE SOLDIERS.

I WILL LEAVE HILLSBOROUGH AND GREENSborough on the 24th of this month, with boxes for the prisoners of war, and for the hospitals at Richmond.

I will also leave on the 15th December with boxes for Army of Northern Virginia.

Nov 15-dtd W. A. THOMPSON.

NURSE AND HOUSE GIRL WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE A GOOD GIRL OR WOMAN to attend children and do housework. For a servant of good character a good home may be secured and a good price obtained. Address "X," Progress office.
Nov 4-dtf

LEAD WANTED.

$2.00 PER POUND WILL BE PAID FOR ALL Lead delivered at
Sept 5-dtf PROGRESS OFFICE.

2,000 LBS. SUPERIOR BONE BLACK FOR SALE.

THE ABOVE ARTICLE IS USED FOR THE MANufacture of Blacking and black painting of every kind. Railroad Companies would do well to purchase it to paint Engines and Cars with. It is equal in quality to Patent Black. A. JOHNSON,
Sept 5-dtf Raleigh, N. C.

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
BROKERS AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,
RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS.
Oct 20- RALEIGH, N. C.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, DEC. 3, 1864.

WATCH FOR THE CROSS MARK.

To save our subscribers the trouble of making enquiries by letter, we shall hereafter make a cross mark on the margin of the paper when the time paid for is about to expire, and if not promptly renewed the paper will be stopped. Watch for the cross mark and send on money to renew in time.

The Senatorship.

It is believed that a few gentlemen in the Legislature, who call themselves Conservatives, co-operating with Gov. Vance, are doing all they can to defeat Hon. E. G. Reade for the Senatorship. It has even been asserted that gentlemen "on the other side of the House" have gone so far as to promise that if enough of the "crooked" Conservatives would fuse with them to elect Col. Faribault Secretary of State, that they would guarantee the election of Mr. Gilmer as Senator. And we have heard it further asserted that Gov. Vance is zealously at work electioneering for Mr. Gilmer and against Mr. Reade, he being represented as calling on the members at their lodgings with his list in his hand and urging the claims of his favorite in the most vehement manner. The out and dried programme is no doubt as follows: By a fusion of the Destructives and a few Vance Conservatives, Col. Faribault is to be elected Secretary of State, Mr. Gilmer Senator; somebody whose Conservatism is of such a peculiar order that they cannot vote for Mr. Reade, is to have Mr. Gilmer's place in Congress, and Gov. Vance is to be put forward as the successor of President Davis. These are the conclusions of gentlemen who profess to be posted, and we doubt not but there is much truth in them; and we warn the friends of Mr. Reade against fusions and coalitions for the purpose of thwarting the wishes of the people and elevating the favorites of the Destructives to office.

Meantime the session is passing away, the people's money is being squandered and nothing is being done for the relief of the people or the benefit of the State, because of the manœuvring and trickery that is going on. But it cannot be said that the *Destructives* are to blame for all this, for such is not the fact; the blame lies at the door of Gov. Vance and a few of his adherents, who are moving heaven and earth to defeat one of the greatest, purest and best men in the State for the Senatorship. Mr. Reade is the choice of a large majority of the Conservative party in the Legislature, as he evidently is of the great mass of the people of the State, and we appeal to every true Conservative to stand by him.

While the whole country is bowed to the earth by the horrors and sufferings of the war, men here, high in authority, are dallying with their most sacred rights, resorting to all the trickery of the demagogue, and political corruption, political rancor and the clamor for spoils and power are worse than we have ever known them in peace times. In nothing is the demoralization and corruption incident to the war more strikingly illustrated than by the manœuvring of cliques in the Legislature and the general operations of the State Government. The people will one day awake to a fearful reality of their real condition, but we fear it will be too late to arrest the impending ruin. It is greatly to be feared that the Conservative party has lost its power to do good, and that like other parties that have preceded it, it is to break down by the corruptions of its own creation.

We again appeal to those members of the Legislature who value the prosperity of the State and the welfare of the country higher than they do personal promotion and the success of cliques, to stand by Mr Reade and the principles which he and they have advocated.

Gov. Brown's Protest Against the Proposed Tyranny of Mr. Davis.

We publish a message from Gov. Brown in this issue, which would have been laid before the Legislature of Georgia had the members not become panic stricken at the advance of Sherman and ran away, and invite the special attention of the members of the North Carolina Legislature to it.

During the canvass, last summer, Gov. Vance claimed all the credit for the peace views of Gov. Brown and Vice President Stephens, argued that the whole thing originated with him, and that he would put the great seal of the State to the Message of the one and the Speech of the other and swear by them if the Conservative party desired it. But where is he now? Read his late Message, Representatives of the people, contrast it with this manly, bold and patriotic paper of Gov. Brown, which we lay before you, and then tell us if Gov. Vance, your pet and "Model Governor," is on the Brown and Stephens platform. While Governor Brown calls upon the Georgia Legislature to protest against the monstrous propositions of Mr. Davis for the establishment of an unlimited *Military Despotism*, Gov. Vance calls upon you to "continue to sustain our government;" and as he does not even refer to the President's Message, which he had before him, of course he is to be understood as quietly and passively acquiescing in, if not endorsing, the recommendations by which, if adopted by Congress, the press of North Carolina is to be enslaved and the pulpits of all the churches within her borders "run" by detailed fanatics. God deliver us from such a condition of things, and deliver us, too, from officials, in whom the people have trusted, that will permit the inauguration of such a tyranny without raising a finger or uttering a word to prevent it.

We should be glad to have this admirable document of Gov. Brown's read before the two Houses of our Legislature, for the especial benefit of some few "crooked" Conservatives who generally vote with their Destructive allies.

Legislative Summary.

The two Houses on yesterday again failed to elect either a Senator or Secretary of State. After one vote for Senator the name of Mr. Dortch was withdrawn. On the 9th vote for Secretary of State, the name of Mr. Bethune was withdrawn; and an effort was made to concentrate all shades of opposition to Mr. Richardson upon Col. Faribault, and the latter gentleman came within two votes of an election. There seemed to be a disposition to postpone both the elections to the middle of the month, and the House resolved (inadvertently we presume,) that it would not go into an election for Senator until Wednesday, the 15th of December. The 14th of the present December falls on Wednesday. To-day is set apart for private business, and we presume no election will be gone into. By reference to our proceedings it will be seen that Hon. E. G. Reade is still ahead for Senator.

In the Senate Mr. Ellis introduced a bill to fix the pay of members, for the present session, at $45 per day, and 50 cents per mile to and from their homes. The bill concerning the public printing passed its 3d reading in the Senate. A resolution to compensate the former State printer for the printing of certain documents passed its three readings. A resolution was also passed in favor of abolishing Provost Guards. Several engrossed bills from the House were read the first time in the Senate.

In the House some important matters relating to the militia, details, exemptions &c., came up, but were not finally acted upon. For particulars see proceedings.

The Gas Question.

We assure the worthy and efficient President of the N. C. Railroad that we meant no reflection upon the mangement of his road in our reference to the absence of gas. There was no gas, and on enquiring of the Superintendent of the works the cause, we were told that rosin which the Company had on the road could not be got up. We know that all these roads are strained to their utmost capacity in transporting government supplies, and supposed that the company had good reasons for not bringing up the rosin. We are glad to be able to state that some has been obtained an that we had gas last night.

We most cheerfully publish Mr. Webb's letter:

OFFICE NORTH CAROLINA R. R. Co.,
Company Shops, 1st Dec., 1864.

To Editor of Progress:

In your issue of last Saturday you complain that the want of gas in the city of Raleigh is owing to the failure of this Company to transport the necessary material for its manufacture. After a personal investigation of the matter I find that every barrel of Rosin brought out to the road has been immediately shipped, and the contractors have not now nor have they had any Rosin on the road except what has been brought up to them.

Very respectfully,
THOMAS WEBB, President.

Yankee Papers.

We are indebted to friends for New York papers of the 10th and the Newbern *Times* of the 26th November. The *Times* contains an account of the late destructive fire in Newbern (which we published yesterday) and a list of deaths by yellow fever. The latter we cannot publish just now, on account of the pressure of other matters but will do so as soon as we can find room.

Geo. Mills Joy is Editor and publisher of the *Times*, and as he has the excellent buildings belonging to us and the large and admirably arranged printing office which we left in Newbern, we suppose he is doing quite a flourishing business. Why the yellow fever did not take him off, so the Devil might have his own, we cannot tell; but we suppose the scamp ran away, as he speaks of the number of the paper before us being the first issue for eight weeks.

Hon. Roger A. Pryor, at one time editor of the *Washington Union*, then member of the Federal Congress, then a rampant secessionist, then Brigadier General in the Confederate army, member of Confederate Congress, and finally private in cavalry and independent scout, was captured by the Yankees in front of Petersburg, on Monday morning. The life of Roger has been somewhat checkered, but we hope they won't keep him long.

HOW TO SAVE ENVELOPES.—Open your letters carefully and preserve every envelope, and when you write be sure to enclose one of these to be sent to you again. This is far better than to turn them, and if adopted by all would diminish the consumption of this article one half.

We received no Petersburg or Richmond papers yesterday. A rumor came by the Weldon train yesterday that the enemy had made a raid on the Petersburg road at Stony Creek and destroyed all the stores and property we had there. We don't know whether there is any truth in the rumor or not, but fear that it may turn out to be so.

PERSONAL.—We understand that Hon. W. T. Dortch and Hon. E. G. Reade were both in the City on yesterday.

FROM GEORGIA.

THE FIGHT AT GRISWOLDVILLE—ENEMY REPULSED.

SHERMAN MAKING FOR THE COAST.

The prevailing opinion now seems to be that Sherman has gone towards the coast, leaving Macon and Augusta in his rear. We have Augusta papers of Wednesday, 30th ult., from which we gather the following:

(From the Constitutionalist.)

BATTLE AT GRISWOLDVILLE.

Sergeant Weigle, of Co. A, Augusta Battalion, left Macon on Thursday last, furnishes us with the following particulars of the battle of Griswoldville.

He states that three brigades of militia, two regiments of State line troops, the Athens and Augusta Battalions, all under the command of Gen. Phillips, engaged the enemy on Tuesday, November 22d. He first attacked them at Griswoldville about 12 o'clock. The enemy fell back one mile on the Central railroad, towards Savannah, where they had erected three lines of fortifications.

Gen. Phillips pursued them to their breastworks, when he ordered a charge, driving the enemy from his first line of defenses. The enemy made several desperate efforts to recapture the works, but were repulsed each time with heavy loss. Gen. Phillips held his position during the night. The enemy had withdrawn next morning.

Our forces in charging the enemy's breastworks through an open field were exposed to a galling fire in which they lost heavily, between 350 and 400 killed and wounded. As an evidence of the storm of leaden hail they passed through, the colors of the Augusta Battalion bears the mark of *sixteen* Federal bullets.

The militia fought like veteran soldiers.

Major Cook in command of the Augusta and Athens Battalions, we learn, acted most gallantly.

SPARTA, Nov. 27th—9 P. M.

We have information from men belonging to Ferguson's division of cavalry of the fight at Griswoldville on Tuesday. A feint was made on Macon on Sunday afternoon by some of Kilpatrick's cavalry, but Wheeler's forces were put in line of battle up and down Walnut creek, and after some heavy skirmishing the enemy fell back to Griswoldville, where he constructed breastworks of fence rails. On Tuesday Wheeler attacked them again, but failed to drive them until our infantry came up (composed mainly of militia.) The enemy gave way, and we followed them about three miles. Our loss was about four hundred in killed, wounded and missing. The enemy's much heavier. Our informant, who was in the fight, says we took two hundred and fifty prisoners in one batch, and others were taken, he knows not how many. The enemy fell back towards Gordon and Milledgeville, and destroyed the road as he went. A man who was taken prisoner while helping to repair the road, on Wednesday, says he counted fifty-one dead Confederates on the field, among whom was the brave Col. Redding, of the militia. The Yankees, as usual, tried to claim the victory.

From statements made to this prisoner, we had a fight with them at Bear creek, above Griffin, where they diverged and went down through Butts, Jasper and Jones. The Central forces probably passed through Monticello, Willsboro', and on to Milledgeville. They occupied that place from Sunday evening till Friday morning. Their infantry and artillery made but little stay. They left Thursday morning, and Gen. Ferguson's cavalry drove out the rear guard of cavalry on Friday morning. Is it possible that forty thousand troops, cavalry and infantry, with a wagon train eight miles long, could have passed through a narrow bridge in twenty-four hours? We think not; but our military must decide.—Prisoners brought to this place claim sixty thousand, but admit only four corps. We think the evidence thickens, that Sherman's army does not exceed twenty-five or thirty thousand. Shall we let them escape and make a base at Savannah or Hilton Head? If we do, Charleston and Wilmington fall, and Grant's and Sherman's forces united, will necessitate the evacuation of Richmond.

While in Milledgeville, Sherman made his headquarters in the Executive mansion. Our informant saw, and was catechised by General Jeff. Davis and Kilpatrick. The State House was not burnt, but much mutilated. The Penitentiary, Arsenal, &c., were burned. The magazine was blown up by the rear guard as they left the city Friday, 10 A. M. We heard the double report and thought them signal guns. The bridge was also burned, but Gen. Furguson had constructed pontoons for his wagons to cross.

From the best authority Gen. Kilpatrick commanded the left wing of the enemy, which passed along the county line road, from Milledgeville to Shoals of Ogeechee, where they camped on Friday night. They spread out some six or eight miles on either hand, pilfering and burning as they went. Seven miles below this place a ruffian presented a pistol to the breast of a lady, demanding her gold and silver. She told him she had none, and called upon an officer in the crowd for protection. Without specially granting it, he informed her rather egotistically, that he was Gen. Kilpatrick, and permitted his men to go on and pilfer and abuse as much as they pleased.

They burned the gin houses of a number of our largest planters, with hundreds of bales of cotton, Among them, Judge Thomas', Col. Turner's, the Sassotts, Dr. Green's, the Dickinson's, &c. They burned no cribs or dwelling houses, and we have no reliable information of the destruction of a single mill or factory in the country, though they passed by a number. They took nearly all the horses and mules in the country, whether hid or not, for they scoured the swamps, killed some hogs and most of the poultry. The productive interest of the country has suffered seriously—irreparably, we fear. All the young negro men and some women they captured where they were not run off. Many of these have returned, and are still coming back as they can escape.

Our escaped prisoners said that Gen. Howard's corps went down the river from Milledgeville to take the Oconee bridge. It was he, probably, that Gen. Wayne repulsed. Whether he returned to Milledgeville or crossed on pontoons below, we are not apprised. Gen. Sherman, with artillery and infantry went to Sandersville. His van arrived there Saturday at noon, being on the road two days and a half from Milledgeville, according to escaped negroes. At this rate it will take him about seven days to reach Millen from Sandersville, and seventeen days to reach Savannah, plenty of time for all the forces of Beauregard, Hardee and Gen. Dick Taylor from the west, to surround, attack and destroy him. We leave it to Lee to make it important to accomplish this than to hold Richmond. But I have every confidence in our authorities.

Several of our scouts overtook twenty wagons guarded by only twenty-five men. With a small reinforcement they could have captured the whole party. Now is the time for our boys to strike, if they wish to win glory and serve their country. The enemy must be greatly demoralized; they are living on the fat of the land, having plenty of liquor to drink, and many of them carrying their sweethearts with them. How can such an army fight? Besides, a few heavy battles would expend all their ammunition. Oh, for Wade Hampton's bugle blast to strike them with consternation on their left wing, and arrest from them the plunder of more than a dozen counties. One good, quick stroke would retard and demoralize them.

(From the Chronicle & Sentinel.)

FROM MACON.

It is rumored that Wheeler fought all day Monday near Waynesboro with the Federals, with success, capturing over two thousand prisoners.

Everything indicates that there will be stirring times below in a few days. The prospect now is that a heavy battle will take place.

From a gentleman who left Waynesboro Tuesday morning we learn that the country around that place is strewn with dead Yankees and horses. He also stated that the railroad bridge over Brier creek was not burned; neither was the railroad cut this side of Millen.

FEDERALS LANDING ON THE COAST.

It is rumored that the Federals are landing a force on the Carolina coast. If this rumor is correct it is probably a feint, merely to create a diversion in favor of Sherman.

OUR CITY.

The old fortifications around the city are being daily strengthened. New ones are also being erected, and are rapidly approaching completion.

Trains of cars continue to arrive, day and night, loaded with veteran troops. The suburbs of the city have become one vast military camp.

A body of cavalry between two and three thousand strong, which marched across the country, arrived Saturday. They were a noble looking body of soldiers, and their horses were in a fine condition.

MR. DAVIS AND GOV. BROWN.

(From the Chronicle & Sentinel.)

GOV. BROWN'S UNDELIVERED MESSAGE TO THE GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.

The following message was prepared by Gov Brown to be sent to the General Assembly, but while it was being copied for the two Houses they adjourned on account of the near approach of the enemy, before the message was received by them. As Congress probably now has the question before them, and as he is, in the opinion of the Governor, important that the people and the press of the country should speak out boldly to their representatives before the fatal step is taken by them, he has directed the publication of the message with a view to call special attention to the subject.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Milledgeville, Ga., Nov. 18, 1864.

To the General Assembly:

I feel it my duty to call your special attention to that part of the late message of the President of the Confederate States, which relates to exemptions from conscription.

The President declares that "no pursuit nor profession, should relieve any one who is able to do active duty, from enrollment in the army, unless his functions or services, are more useful to the defence of his country in another sphere." But he says, "it is manifest that this can not be the case with entire classes." He then enumerates several classes, such as telegraph operators, professors, teachers, editors, millers, shoemakers, tanners, blacksmiths, physicians, &c., who should not be exempt as classes, and adds, "and the numerous other classes mentioned in the laws," who he says, "can not in the nature of things be other necessary in their several professions nor distributed throughout the country in such proportions, that only the exact numbers required are found in each locality." Now says he, "can it be every where impossible to replace those within the conscript ages by men older, and less capable of active field service." He then says, "A discretion should be vested in the military authorities, (which can only mean in him as the head of these authorities,) so that a sufficient number of these essential to the public service, might be detailed to exercise the vocation of their pursuits or professions, but the exemption from service of the entire classes, should be wholly abandoned."

This is very comprehensive language. If such a law were enacted by Congress, and acquiesced in by the States and people, it would not only give the President absolute control over all persons of the classes enumerated by him in the message, but of what he terms the "numerous other classes mentioned in the laws."

Who are these other classes, mentioned in the laws, of whom the President seeks to get the absolute and unlimited control, without shielding the citizen by the designation of them in his message? One of these classes mentioned in the laws is "the members and officers of the several State Legislatures." Other classes mentioned in the laws are Judges of the State Courts, Sheriffs, Clerks, Ordinaries, or Judges of Probates, &c. Another class mentioned in the laws is, "ministers of religion," authorized to preach according to the rules of their churches. The President denies that these could be more useful as classes "in another sphere," than in the military field, and says, they can not, in the nature of things, be either necessary in their several professions, nor distributed throughout the country in such proportion that only the exact numbers required are found in each locality. He therefore demands, that Congress leave it to his "discretion" to say, two of them shall be detailed to continue in the exercise of their pursuits or professions, with the declaration in advance, that their exemption as "entire classes" should be "wholly abandoned."

Aside from the Constitutional objections, what would be the effect of vesting in the President the absolute power over all classes of people in

No man could cultivate the fields of produce corn, wheat, cotton, &c., for the subsistence of life, or run his factory to make clothing, or work in his blacksmith shop, mill, tannery, carpenter's shop, machine shop, or follow other industrial pursuits without the consent, and a detail from the President.

No man can thus publish a paper without the consent of the President, and a detail for that purpose. This would be done contrary to all traditions in the past, and in violation of the spirit which the Constitution of the Confederate States [illegible] to [illegible] from the President, which would be [illegible] of the will of the President, to publish his paper, what freedom or independence of the press is future can exist? He holds an honored man would be willing to accept a detail for this purpose, as it would be an acknowledgement in advance that his press shall be the tool of the President, with its freedom abridged and its existence dependent upon the President's will. As this law would give the President also power to say how many editors he will tolerate, it would leave it to his discretion what sort of Editors he will have, and what principles they shall advocate.

Thus the public press, the mighty, which, whatever may be its errors and abuses, is next to the Christian religion, the great moving power of civilization, and where free and untrammelled is the strongest bulwark of constitutional government and the most powerful advocate of civil and religious liberty, is to be prostrated at the feet of the President, and prostituted to the base end of overthrowing constitutional liberty and establishing despotism. Where did liberty ever exist with the freedom of the press abridged and its existence dependent upon the will of a single individual?

The President not only demands of Congress the passage of a law giving him the power in the future to muzzle the press and prevent it from exposing the errors of his administration or the corruption of his officials, but he demands that the State governments, be placed, absolutely under his control, that they be left [illegible] discretion" how many newspapers there may attend each session of the Legislature, and what shall be the [illegible] and if he chooses, shall be there, [illegible] newspaper. It is also to be left to the "discretion" how many Judges of the Superior, Inferior, or other Courts, each State may have, and what shall be their pay. How many Sheriffs, Clerks, Tax Collectors, Justices of the Peace, &c., shall be allowed in each State. Each of these classes of State officers is one of the "numerous other classes" mentioned in the laws. They are scattered over the country in such proportions that only the exact number required are found in each locality. Why is it necessary that the President or Congress should destroy the [illegible] by designating them in his message? One of these classes mentioned in the laws is "the members and officers of the several State Legislatures." Other classes mentioned in the laws are Judges of the State Courts, Sheriffs, Clerks, Ordinaries, or Judges of Probates, &c. Another class mentioned in the laws is, "ministers of religion," authorized to preach according to the rules of their churches. The President denies that these could be more useful as classes "in another sphere," than in the military field, and says, they can not, in the nature of things, be either necessary in their several professions, nor distributed throughout the country in such proportion that only the exact numbers required are found in each locality. He therefore demands, that Congress leave it to his "discretion" to say, two of them shall be detailed to continue in the exercise of their pursuits or professions, with the declaration in advance, that their exemption as "entire classes" should be "wholly abandoned."

Aside from the Constitutional objections, what would be the effect of vesting in the President the absolute power over all classes of people in

Is this the freedom of the press abridged, when a newspaper can only be published with the consent of the President, and is not the freedom and dignity of the Legislature lost when, to be allowed to enter the Legislative Hall, a detail from the President, subjected to be withdrawn at his pleasure when it suits the interest or caprice of the President? Is this State Sovereignty, freedom of the press, and free religion?

When Congress enacts such a law, it converts the establishment of the Confederate States into the despotism of Turkey, makes the President a dictator and prostrates the liberties of the country, the independence of the press, and the religious privileges of the people at his feet. Even the Lincoln Government, despotic as it is, has not dared to attempt any such encroachment upon the liberties of the people of the United States.

I wish in advance to enter my solemn protest against this monstrous proposition, which, if adopted by Congress, will not only endanger the success of our cause, by breaking the spirits of our people, which may precipitate counter revolutions, but may, and I fear will, inaugurate a [illegible] for reconstruction with the odious government of the North as the only means of escape from a worse despotism. I therefore earnestly recommend the passage of a joint Resolution by the General Assembly instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to vote against, and use all possible influence to prevent the passage of any such law.

JOSEPH E. BROWN.